The Curious Squel to a Saller's Death in

One dismal, rainy evening in the fall of 1857 a wasfarer intered a country inn in Indiana and secure lodgings for the night. He was a sailo; he mid and was on his way to a town twenty-five miles distant, where he had relatives. Fe was a stout-built, rugged-looking fellow, out next morning he was found dead in his bd. The above facts were clearly established, ut a certain other fact could only be surmised. Nord was sent to the dead man's relatives, the Coroner took charge of the remains, and a personal effects were turned over with the remains. The deceased had a few dollars in money and a few trinkets, but the relatives abuce claimed that he had been robbed of valuble papers.

The proprietr of the inn was a veritable

Yankee, including a hawk-bill nose and the legendary twant and his wife was his coppterpart. He was known to be sharper than steel in a horse trade, and he never put out a dellar that he de not get a big interest; but no dellar that he de not get a big interest; but no one believed he ad rifed the dead man's baggage. When the relatives were asked about the nature of thanleged valuable papers, they refused to answe, and this evision threw doubts on their alegation. In a few weeks the sifair blew over, and in about three months the landord and wife began to feel lonesome for the bills of old Ney Hampshire. This was an excuse for offerbuall their property for sale, and six months after the death of the stranger in the hotel the placy passed into other hands. The next scene chened in New Orleans. I was then employed by Blank & Blank, wreckers, as general manager at the business. We had three vessels, seam pumps, divers, and all other necessaryapmatus. I was called into the private office one day, and there found Jonas Stebbins, the hock-nosed Yankee who had sold out his hotel in Indians. He had something to say, but he hesitated to say it. It was half an how before we could bring him to the point, and then only after the three of us had placed or hands on a small hible, which Stebbins had thoughtfully provided for, and sworn never a reveal his secret. Then he brought forth two letters and a map, and we saw that another-buried-treasure crank had struck the city. Sch incidents were not uncommon, in the Ive years I had been manager we had encoultered a full dozen of these cranks, and on two occasions the firm had lost heavily by entoing into partnerships which failed to pan out, as seon as Mr. Stebbins unfolded himself he at the cold shoulder, but he would not take it the way.

"Well, partly."

"Do you think I wat a partnership in it?"

"Do you think I wat a partnership in it?"

"Do you think I wat a partnership in it?" one believed he ad rifled the dead man's bag-

would not take it the way.

"Look here," he aid, as he tilted his chair back, "do you taite he for a fool?"

"Well, partly."

"Den't you?"

"Not by a jugful? I want to hire a schooner and crew and diversby the week for so many weeks. All are to be under my orders, and I am to have all that's bund. Partnership! No, sir-e-e! What's your owest figure?"

He had shows us a rughly druwn map of the Bahama Islands, one precuded with pen and ink by some sailor. He wanted a schooner to proceed to one of the islands. All the apparatus he wanted was grapnols and divers. He might want us three weeks, but probably not over two. It was linally agreed that he should hire by the day. He beat us down five dollars on the figure just named, and an iron-clad agreement was drawn up and signed, and he counded out \$1.000 in gold. Asum sufficient to pay us for three weeks was decosited with a banker, and we at once began preparations for the trip. It had been stipulated that Mrs. Stebbins yas to go along, and we had a staterom fitted up for her.

This was the first time any tressure hunter had put down his own money for an expedition, and whould not doubt that Mrs. Stebbins had what seemed to him a straight due. It was net our business to throw cold water on his plans, even though we were firmly convinced that he would return empty handed. The firm dedied that I should go out incharge of operations, and a couple of days after the contract wassigned we were off for the Gulf, I expected the Biebbinses to be nervous and flustrated, but here was not a sign of it. They were as cool self going on a visit to a relative. As we were gulg down the river, I said to him:

Now that the outract is signed and we are under way. I suppose you had as soon tell me about your tragare?

"Wall, neo, he drawled. "You might leave the schooner somewhere and try to cut in shead of ms, & we may be wrecked before we contract, but here was not a sign of it. They were as cool self going on a visit to a relative. As we should read and serve the firmly you had dake m

"Was this treasure deposited years ago?" I asked.

"Yes, a good mary years ago."
"9n land?"
They looked from me to each other, and smiled in a knoting way. "Because." I continued. "there can't be a rod of any of the Bahamas, nor a sy, nor cove on the shores, but what has been raplored over and over."
"Exactly. "replied Stebbins, as he arose to spit over the rail. 'If anybody has found the treasure then we san't get it."
"Of course we sin't," replied the wife, and that closed the consrisation.

Neither one of then had been to sea before, and while we were unning down the Florida coast both were terbly seasiek. They were around again as we came up with the cape, however, and when he Captain asked Stebbins which one of the Bahamas he should steer for the man consulted his sketch afresh, compared it with the captain's chart of those waters, and finally relied as he put his finger down. "This is Turk' island."
"Yes."
"That's where they ret a heap of salt?"

poins which one of thegishamas he should steer for the man consulte his sketch afresh, compared it with the uptain's chart of those waters, and finally relied as he put his finger down. This is Turk'aisland."

"Yes." That's where they ret a heap of salt?"

"Yes." That's where they ret a heap of salt?"

"Yes." That's called the Little Cayous."

"Yes! the called the Little Cayous."

"Yes! the called the Little Cayous."

"Yes! the was to the cast the cast. and sale they played from morning till night, and far into the overling. We threshed our way among the various blands to get the east, and sales were in light every hour in the day among the various blands to get the east, and sales were in light every hour in the day's run on the chart, and twee the called the was keeping a sharp looken to see that we were headed in the right direction.

In due time w raised Turk's Island. coming down from the north, and then we kept off a couple of polity until Little Cayous was sighted. It is antisland lying mach lower than Turk's, almost urrounded with danagerous shoals and reefs, sad at the time of which I write the only setters were traders, wreckers, and fishermen. There are harbors on the east and west shores, but by order of Stebbins we ran around to the south side and dropped anchor about a mile from the beach. It was just at sundown when we ame to anchor, and that evening the Capian gue to anchor, and that evening the Capian gue to the thought of one seen, until they came to a design. I was just at sundown when we ame to achor, and that evening the capian gue to the capian has steed for sale was chared to love it?

"It was capian the was a few from the con

orders, the Yankse walted a specified miles."

I guess we'll jog westward about five miles."

The schooler was get under way, and

when abe had accomplished the distance named she was about a mile off shore, in fifty feet of water, and midway between her and the beach was a reel covered with not more than ten or twelve feet of water at low tide. As the anchor went down the achooner's head pointed directly toward the land, and Stebbins and his wife appeared to raske out some landmarks, the sight of which brought smiles to their faces. It was a beautiful morning, with only a slight breeze blowing, and as the anchor went down Stebbins came to me and said:

"We shall have to go into the reel in a small boat, I suppose. Can a diver work from her?"

I assured kim that it could be done, and we got down the boat, put in the pump and dress, and were shortly ready to pull off. Stebbins and his wife were both to go, making a party of six of us. We pulled almost straight for the reel, ported a little after crossing it, and then, as we anchored in three Jathoms of water I looked about and discovered that we were in what might be called a basin, although it was open to the east.

"Yee, this is the spot," said Stebbins as he stood up and looked around.

"I'd almost know it at midnight," added his wife.

"What am I to look for?" asked the diver as

"Yes, this is the spot," said Stebbins as he stood up and looked around.
"I'd almost know it at midnight," added his wife.
"What am I to look for?" asked the diver as he donned his dress.
"Some boxes about the size of them that axes come in," replied the Yankes. "There orter be ten of 'em down there. They are ironbound and purty hefty, but you hook on and we'll do the hauling."
The diver winked at me to express his incredulity, and then his helpers screwed on his helmet and got him over the side on the rope ladder. The water was wonderfully clear, and we could follow him to the very bottom and see him move about. He headed north and crossed the basin; thence east to its mouth; then around to the north, and after being down twenty-five minutes be came up with a shell, and said, as scon as clear of his headpiece:
"Nothing but shells down there, sir. The bottom is hard sand, and I could have seen a dime down there."
"Didn't see no boxes?" gasped Stobbins.
"No. sir."
"Now. Jonas, don't get excited." cautioned his wife. "Them boxes is lying alongside o' that wail (reef) to the west. The waves coming in from the east would shunt 'em over there."
"That's so." replied Btebbins, and when the diver had rested he was directed to search in that direction, and the anchor was lifted that we might hover over him as near as possible. He had not been down three minutes when he signalled us to haul away on the line attached to the tongs, and up came one of the boxes the Yankee and his wife were searching after. In five minutes we had another, and inside of an hour we had sen tup to treat the thing as a matter of course, and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the diver had sent up the tenth box and after the down there was found however, and

THE COPYRIGHTS OF FAMOUS BOOKS. Almost All the Great English Works of this From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Century Seen to Ecceme Public Preperty.

From the Fall Mall Gazette.

The alacrity with which publishers have pounced upon Carlyle's "French Revolution" the moment it was out of copyright naturally suggests a query as to what other popular copyrights are running out, of which cheap editions may shortly be expected.

Taking the names in alphabetical order, and omitting those already flguring on sixpenny editions, we find that Charlotte Bronte's "Shirley" runs out of copyright next year. Her best book, "Jane Eyre," went out of copyright last year, but the publishers of chap reprints do no appear to have paid much attention to it. The comparatively small demand for Charlotte Bronte's works probably detured them from the enterprise.

Of Carlyle's works all are now out of copyright by the lasse of the statutory tern of seven years since the death of the author, except "The Life of John Sterling," which runs out in 1891, and "Frederick the Great" in 1902.

Mrs. Crait's copyrights of course have narly all another seven years after the expiration of that period.

Of Charles Dickens's novels "Sketche by Boz," "Plokwick," and "Nicholas Nickyby," "Barnaby Rudge," "Dombey and Son," "Martin Chuxlewit," "Master Humphrey's Cock," "The Old Curiosity Shop," and "Oliver Trist," are all out of copyright. "David Coppereid" will be out of copyright next year. "Qeak House" has four years to run, "Little Drritt nine years," "Great Expectations" twelve bars, "Our Mutual Friend" sixteen years, at his very popular "Child's History of England has three years to run.

With the exception of "Endymion' and "Letches" aver

The only time you ever saw me with yr ago, when I dined here with a friend, "Oh, yes, I remember you perfect," id the proprietor. "You are Mr. ——,ad pr

"Oh, yes, I remember you periect," id the proprietor. "You are Mr. —, ad yir friend, whom I have not seen since ast. ——, thow is his health?"

The customer was pleased, and minisce solved that he was a person of min casequence, and that he would dine in throsurant every night. Many men have the salidarly surprised. A reporter was calledy sine the second time he visited a busy mannt and asked the waiter how he learned.

"You came in here," the waiter al, with four other gentlemen, none of why had ever seen before. Buring your casestion you mentioned the names of each carn'd I remembered them because that is rif my business. It always pleases a mitthink that he is remembered, and it is stor's business to please the natrons of halace where he works. If a man dines of it is stor's where he works. If a man dines of it is frequently difficult for us to learnhame. We generally learn it, though, inneary or another. On entering, he may no on acquaintance. If the latter is a significant and has a favorite waiter, as he sally to have, we get that waiter to proprie information for us.

"There is a mun who dines alone havery wait upon him, it was a month beforearned his name, and then I saw it on uniclope which he laid on the table while hed the enclosure. I called him by mano impatchy, and he was tickled to death.

"No, I don't know that my memory musually good or that if deserve any expectation to be member. I think, than other th. As I said before, it is part of our business a persuntinks he is known in a certain aurant ha is apt to go there in preferer other places, and it puts him and the is a persuntinks he is known in a certain aurant ha is apt to go there in preferer other places, and it puts him and the ist of our business a persuntinks he is known in a certain aurant ha is apt to go there in preferer other places, and it puts him and the ist of our business a persuntinks he is known in a certain aurant ha is apt to go there in preferer other places, and it puts him and the ist of our business and it puts him and t

SOME NOTES FR PLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fig. arch 1.-In this winter city the collegeofessor from the North, and the young sty man from any which will enable them meet on a common the latest society sensal seem to dry up and blow away before the ezes of the fair St. John's, and the human illect is alone capable of grappling with theeat subject of ducks

If it were not for the rian and its rival, the tourist to Jackson would have a sorry time unless he was seed in nursing a pair of weak lungs. Thessibilities for killing gators and ducks neally unlimited, provided you know hoo shoot straight, and when you reflect the sport likewise gives you a change kill time, it is not surprising that the contation at the big hotels relates almost exceely to duck lore and 'gator ghosts. Theorisman who has been used to the wily cas back and red head of the Chesapeake Baid tributary finds it difficult to believe time St. John's River and Indian River duck the gathered in without the aid of blinds boats, or decors. Yet such is the fact. h the aid of a skilful darky, an ordinatowboat, and the usual accompaniments ereechloader and shells, the sporting tot need not fear the lack of opportuni to either slay ducks or incur the awhilptempt of the beforesonville are thred with guides of established local fame, the greatest of these is "Champagne Chr." For politeness, enthuslasm, and abilityconvince ducks that he is merely approach them to distribute religious tracts, Che justly claims to have no rival. The ducks the Florida rivers are so plentiful that, a shooting into the squad,

ious tracts, this justification to have no rival. The duck: the Florida rivers are so plentiful that, a shooting into the squad, the sporting mayed never worry himself by attempting to for those particular birds. It is his privilege ply to turn around and pay his attentions some other of the many squads which a be seen at all times dotted arounds river within a radius of half a mile, one need foar that the duck will be so ceptisant as to spoil snort by waiting for a gmuzzle to be placed to his hoad as a hint; it is time to fly. The Florida duck has a weighted rule which says that boats, guns, athings of that lik may approach so far no farther. The limit is just within reason reach of a twelve-pound gun, an onnee and arter of No. 3 shot, and 4½ drachms of per. It takes a good pair of eres, a steadyd, and a good judge of wind, duck locomot and the effects of a pitching rowboat on saim, to stop the St. John's duck when harts to go.

Then the veute, mud-covered, and mud-colored garoanother source of amusement not to be desd by the tourist. You want a rowhoat, a gi, a Winchester rifle, and a big nerve when stry to tree the festive alligator. Experience sorida toaches one that the legend about outing alligators in the eye with a rifle je which has little claim upon the respect ac sporting community. If you can hit they the shot will give joy to you and in to the alligator; but if you miss by half an inch your ball strikes theighest part of the saurian's head and cash im to avoid the annoyance by sliding our sight into his mud and water batch, of three legs. If the 'gator chances to have his good and fattor skin, if it is fired anywhere within a ris of four inches of a point just back of three legs. If the 'gator chances to have his good and aft, and send your builet toward thiddle portion of the neck. Then the 'gators.

After du and 'gators the touristfinds most pleasure learing the natives talk climate—particula Lailfornia climate. The Floridian notably fleckson ville species, in speaking of the reside of the Golden

britan do no appear to have pass mixed attent for Charlest Brontés works probably dated than from the enterprise.

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For Charlest Brontés works probably dated to receive the control of seven years are ince the death of the author or seven years again to the death of the author or seven years again to the death of the author or seven years again to the death of the author or seven years again to the suprisit of the supr

The United States' Rank in Population. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The United States has a population of at least 62,06,000 at this moment. This makes it second in this particular among the groat civilized nations of the world. Kooping in view the ratio of growth of the accountries named between recent census periods, there are to-day about \$8,000,000 inhabitants in European Russia, 47,000,000 in Germany, 40,000,000 in Austro-Hungary, 33,000,000 in France, 37,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, 30,000,000 in Italy, and 17,000,000 in Spain. The population of none of the other countries of Europe reaches 10,-800,000. Turkey's inhabitants outside of Asia aggregating scarcely half that figure.

Russia alone of the great powers of Christendom exceeds the United States in population, Even Russia must soon be left far in the rear. On July 1, 1890, when the next national enumeration takes place, the United States will have 67,000,000 inhabitants. It will have 96,000,000 in the rear 1900, and 124,000,000 in 1910. This computation is based on the average growth of the country during the century. Employing a like basis for Bussia, that nation before 1910 will have dropped to second place, the United States taking the lirst.

Forty years ago the United States stood sixth in point of population among the civilized nations of the globe, and twenty years ago its tood fifth. Twenty years hence it will stand first, and will not political, scoial and industrial supermesey come with predminence in copulation? Perhans, but hardly so goon. The United States leads the nations in extent, value, and variety of natural resources. It is already first in wealth, as well as first in the value of the products of its farms and factories. Undoubtedly it will eventually achieve primacy in the other great avenues of human endeavor.

Within the lifetime of thousands of Americans now living, it seems altogether safe to predict, the United States will be as completely and unquestionably the great social entre of the world as it is already the cantre and anywhere and unquestionably the great social centre of th

THE SAVAGE MARRIAGE.

History and Judgment of the Famous Mar-ringe Between a British finhject and a Woman of an African Tribe-The Customs of the Barniengs Against the Laws of England-The Poor Savage Cast Out.

when the present of the Pennes May the second of the common of the commo

shall take over all my arms, ammunition, cannon wagon, oxen, horses, and any other property that may be in my possession, and shall sell them to the best advantage. He shall inform my relatives in England of my decease and of the manner is roviding that before disposed of any of the proceeds of the sale of my possession, and the proceeds of the sale of my possession of any of the proceeds of the sale of my possession of the proceeds of the sale of my possession of the proceeds of the sale of my possession of the proceeds of the sale of my other was a considered the proceeds of the sale of my possession of the proceeds of the sale of my there is a considered the proceeds of the sale of the two years old, (10) ten two years, old, (10) ten two years, old, (10) ten two years, selling any full-grown oxen and old cows, and investing the proceeds in land or English Government securities. The milk of the eatite and the use of Teepoo and the child. At the end of eight years the child is to be removed from its mother and placed at a school for the time of ten years, either in the colony or in England, and, if a y, shall be taught a soldler, or conducts herself in an improper way, she shall be debarred from any participation in the heiters, and shall give up the guardianship of the child at once to E. Rowland, and shall receive 10 yearling helfers only as a down, But in case she have no child by me at the expiration of the year, she will be at liberty to do as she likes, and will receive only as a down. But in the heiters, shall receive oight young helfers as down, and thereby relinquishes by Bechuman law all command ower Teeopo and the child. In token, my hand, C. BETHELL.

"Which can, if necessary, be verified by the Standard Bank (timited)." He was no child by me at the expiration of the year, she will be at liberty to do as she likes, and will receive oight young helfers as down, and thereby relinquishes by Bechuman law and nated husband and wile, is not a valid mar-riage according to the law of Engiand unless it is formed on the same basis as marriage throughout Christendem, and be in its essence, the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others. "Now, it is plain that C. Bethell intended that Tespoo should have a status different from and higher than that of a more concubing Indeed, the attempt to form such a connection with any woman of the tribe, and still mere

with one nearly related to its chief, would probably have been attended with unpleasant, not to say dangerous, consequences. The evidence clearly proves that Bethell intended that the relationship between himself and Teepoo should be that of husband and wife in the sense in which those terms are used among the Baralongs. This relationship, however, is essentially different from that which bears the same name in Christendom, for the Baralong husband is at liberty to take more than one wife; and it must, therefore, be determined whether the union between Bethell and Teepoo was a marriage in the Christian or merely in the Baralong sense. In my opinion the latter alternative is the conclusion to be arrived at upon the evidence before us.

To begin with, the cohabitation between Bethell and Teepoo insted for only a few months, During that time both resided in the Baralong country. Bethell, although he kept up communication with his relatives at home, never mentioned his marriage to them. He never introduced Teepoo or spoke of her to any European as his wife. In short, there is an absence of that reputation of marriage (in the Christian sense) which has in many cases afforded weighty evidence of the actual existence of such a union. Next, it is to be observed that Bethell positively and emphatically refused to marry Teepoo in church, and that not on the ground that there was any difficulty in finding a place of religious worship where the marriage ceremony might have been performed, but upon the allegation, which he repeated more than once, that he was a Baralong customs. He thus desired to be regarded as being (for the purpose of the relationship he was about to form) a member of the tribe, was rogarded as a marriage covered in the tribe, was rogarded as a marriage of the tribe, was rogarded as a marriage. No such application has been made. There is nothing to show that Teepoo regarded herself as entering into any other union than such as provalis among the tribe to which she belongs, or would have been, or would ha



Second Corps (Hancock's). It was recruited several times. At Gaines's Mills it was the Irish Brigade and French's Brigade which stopped the advance of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson.

These are the engagements in which the brigade took part: Antletam, Sept. 17, 1802, where it lost two-thirds of its members; Frederickburg, Dec. 13; Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2 and 3; Mine Run, December, 1863; Wilderness, under Grant, May 5 and 6, 184; Poe Biver, May 9; Spottsylvania, May 18; Cold Harbor, June 3; Petersburg, June 15; on the left of Petersburg, June 22; Deep Bottom, Aug. 19; Ream's Station, Aug. 25; Patch's Run, October, 1864; and the winding up of the rebellion from the fall of Petersburg and all subsequent battles, the corps acting under the orders of Gen. Sheridan, until the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865.

The brigade was mustered out on June 30 in front of Washington, and was discharged at New York on July 15.

NEW ENGLAND'S COAST IN WINTER. Storm Scenes that Amply Repaid the Sightseers who Came Out.

Sterm Scenes that Amply Repaid the Sightscene who Came Out.

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Prom the Scenes Cout.

The storm that struck the New England const on Saturday was, as predicted by the weather man, a "tough one," although of short duration. Hain, wind, and snow made traveling anything but comfortable, and this state of affairs continued throughout the day. Between I and 2 o'clock the storm appeared to be at its height, and along that portion of the north shore skirted by the Boston. Bevere Beach and Lynn Hailroad, come anxiety was manifested that the incoming tide would be attended by disastrous consequences. Many of the residents of Croscent Beach wore on the tiptos of expectancy, for, unless all signs failed, the sight at high water would be worth looking upon At 10 o'clock in the evening none that braved the cloments were disappointed. The angry waves dashed upon the beach from the cove at the foot of the Beachmont hill to the Fines with an impetuosity rarely equalled, and the spray was thrown up from twenty to forty feet, presenting a grand and impressive sight.

At the Yue de l'Eau Hotel, where the powerfully hull; bulkhead encroaches apparently a little beyond the high water line, the scene was magnificent, and amply repaid the few sightsears present. All through the night the stanch bulkhead received the force of the waves with a shock that made the houses tremble all ever the locality. At high water resterday morning many visitors came down to the beach to view with the residents a repetition of the beautiful spectacle. None was disappointed. Although the surf was not thrown as highest the night the strends and only the servent of the waves was not intro an as highest the night the scene was not thrown as highest the night the surf was not thrown as highest the night the surf was not thrown as highest the night the surf was not thrown as highest the night the series of the beach of the wide. In your of the wlow was more enjoyable.

A wall of ice from 4 to 6 feet in height and from 10 to 12 feet wid From the Boston Herald.

March April May

Are the Months in which to

Purify Your Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Now is the time to purify the blood, for at no other season is the body so susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar purifying and reviving qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla are just what are needed to expel need at this season. It is the ideal spring medicine. If you have never tried it, do so, and you will be convinced

Weak and Tired

Houl's Saraparilla is prepared from Saraparilla, Dandellou, Mandrake, Dock, Fipelssews, Juniper Ber-ries, and other vegetable remedies, in such a peculiar manner as to derive the full medicinal value of each. salt rheum, sores, boils, pimples, all humons, dyspeputs, billoueness, sick headachs, indigestion, general debility catarrh, rheumathin, kidney and liver complaints. It overcomes that extreme tired feeling caused by change of climate, season, or life.

Almost a Wreck

"Last spring I seemed to be running down in health, was weak and tirrel sill the time. I took licod's Sarsaparilla, and it did me a great deal of good. My little caughter, ten years old, has suffered from scrofula and catarrh a great deal. Hood's Sarsaparilla did her more good than anything else we have ever given her, and we have tried a number of medicines, "MRS, LOUISA OOEP, Canastota, N, Y.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite, and no ambilion to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine for general debility I think it superior to snything else."

MISSE A VVICEN.

"I feel it my duty to tell what I think of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and took various kinds of medicines, but nothing seemed it, be wist I meeded. My appellies we have tried a number of medicines, but nothing seemed in the winall of my tack, my bewels did not move regularly. Why! I seemed almost a complete wreok, in this condition I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and medicine.

MI feel it my duty to tell what I think of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in the sun in very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor state of health for especial in was in a very poor feculation.

It Makes the Weak Strong

"I have taken two bottles of Hood's Saramarilla for

others that Hood's Saryaparilla is the best blood puri-

impure Blood

powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The many cures it has stomach troubles. We commenced using Itood's Earsacine, have both been greatly benefited. We are quite confident that one or two bottles more will effect a com-plete cure."—JAMES F. THOMPSON, Wilmington, Ohio.

well as ever in my life. I consider and advertise to results, it tones my stomach, able digestion, and makes me feel better all over." -JAMES GILMORE, Relfast, Ma

"Living on a farm, I have always had plenty of work to do and suppose I worked too hard for the strength I had, as I became broken in health. I had spells of feeling bad in my stomach, would feel faint, and had sick headache frequently. After eating I would feel so had I told my husband I would rather go without eating. My hands and arms becau to be numb. I tried medical advice, but to little effect, and then began to take Hood's farsaparilla. It did me a great deal of good. I can eat anything without any diviress afterward, and feel stronger and better every way. My husband takes "For some years I have been afflicted with externs of a very stubborn form. Three bottles of Hood's Sarsatistation of the strength to do his work. Several others in this vicinity are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I am now well and praise this excellent remedy."—MARY L. OWENS, Troy, Ind.

Steuben county, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar.

The Grand Competition at Christiania or Norwegian Snowsbees, From the London Fle'd.

From the London Field.

For the benefit of those of your readers who may imagine that the competitions held here are similar to the snowshoe races held in Canada, or that anything resembling a "snowshoe" is employed, it will be well to give a short account of the "ski" (knowshoes) thomselves, and the method of using them. In the first place, let them be called by their Norwegian name "ski" (pronounced skeel, as snowshoes they are not, neither are they "snow skates," as some writers call them, being entirely different, and employed for a different purpose altogether. The ski consist of long wooden runners from 3 inches to 4 inches in breadth at the centre, the length varying according to the weight and power of the man. To carry a man of 12 stone conveniently over loose snow, their length ought to be 35 feet to 9 feet. The toes are curved upward, they are attached to the foot in the centre by a leather ring over the too of the boot or shoe, and a strap passing from it round the heel, which prevents the foot from slidling backward out of the ring. The peasants generally employ withes for the purpose, and many here prefer cane; however, this is a mero matter of choice. The peasants in the central and southern districts generally wear nothing but their ordinary shoes when going on ski, while the townsmen For the benefit of those of your readers who peasants in the central and southern districts generally wear nothing but their ordinary shoes when going on ski, while the townsmen prefer the Lap moccasin, or boot of reindeer skin, or coarse knitted stockings which cover boots and legs up to the knee. In going along the flat, the wearer of ski proceeds with a very ungainly, shuffling motion, at seemingly no great speed—probably tive to six miles an hour. In ascending a hill the movements become still more ungainly, as, if it is at all steep, the legs have to be straddled to their unmost, and the ski turned outward to their fullest extent in a V position in order to prevent a glide backward. It is when one sees a man descending a hill that the beauty of this sport is observable, and no sensation can be finer than when sweeping down some mighty slope at the speed of an express train.

The ski pastime has stendily increased during the last ten years, and is now firmly established as a unique Norwegian sport, requiring great

hill that the beauty of this sport is observable, and no sensation can be finer than when sweeping down some mighty slope at the speed of an express train.

The ski pastime has steadily increased during the last ten years, and is now firmly established as a unique Norwegian sport, requiring great practice and a tolerable amount of cool calculation and during if one desires to become a proficiont. Of all winter amusements, none can afford more healthy exercise, yields greater pleasure, or requires greater deaterly than going on ski; neither skating nor sleeding, tologonaling or coasting can hold a candid to it. This exercise is not now confined, as formerly, to men and boys, for ladies readily master its lesser difficulties, and seem equally to enjoy the pleasure they derive from it. Some vears ago a society was formed in Christiania for the advancement of ski sport and encouraging it generally throughout the kingdom—Foreninges til ski intertens 'Fremme.' Under its auspices a great prize competition has been established, and the period of the competition has been established, and the period of the contribution of the country. This year, for instance there are three events, viz.; a cross-country race, 25 kilomètres in longth; a downhill competition for two classes—(a) for men over 29 years of ago, (b) for youths between it and 20; and another cross-country affair, the distance being 50 kilomètres. For the general public these long races are of no great interest, as they are too long to be followed; but the greatest interest, and would assuredly attract many Englishmen to it were of no great interest, as they are too long to be followed; but the greatest interest, and would assuredly attract many Englishmen to it were of no great interest as they are too long to be followed; but the greatest interest, and would assuredly attract many Englishmen to it were of no great interest interest and would assuredly attract many Englishmen to it would assuredly attract many Englishmen to the work of the greatest interest whil

100 Doses One Dollar.

the daring ones describe a semicircle in their leap, or a series of double curves, first ascending in the air, descending a trifle, shooting upward again like a towering bird, and finally falling on to the snow beneath, which leads to a possible successor probable disaster to most. Those who "funk" it do not attempt to leap, but like to glide off as it were; nevertheless, their velocity carries them a good thirty feet ore they touch the snow again. Proceeding to the summit of the hill, one looks down, but shudders; its steepness is such that its base cannot be seen; it seems as if one were to descend into some awful white grave. On this day each competitor is allowed a trial slide, so that he may become acquainted with the condition of the snow on the hill and its difficulties; but as changes of temperature occur, not only from the influence of the sun's rars, but from variations of temperature which come as the day advances, and which affect the surface snow materially, when the actual competition commences, the snow, which has favored one and been unfavorable to another, may then possibly be found altogether different. Some few yours ago the Thelemark peasants were unrivalled in this particular branch; possibly the ystand unrivalled still on the whole in croescountry races, but is that specialty of the "hop" the city men have succeeded in getting the better of them.

The Thelemarkinger have remained stationary while the others have gone ahead. The Thelemark no boys possibly do not yet understand (althourh born and bred on ski) that seience and training in any particular branch of work are a necessity; that is what the young city anthetes are beginning to understand, hence their superiority in this instance. The marked difference between this competition and former ones is that the number of competitors had vasily hereased, while the number of spectators on the ground had greatly diminished, probably due to the fact that each porson who did not procure admission to the bistforms ind to pay a small entrance fee

Finally, this Norwegian biped Derby came to an end, and one left the hospitable spot not a sadder, but certainly a wiser man; for if the Norwegians cannot rival other countries in sport, certainly in this special branch they stand alone and unequalled. Subjoined is the time of the cross-country

An Inauspicions Moment. From the Boston Courier.

Collector for the Heathen-Is Mr. Jones at Sinc. Jones—He is down in the cellar trying to fix the urnace. It won't draw. Shall I call him up?
Collector (hurriedly)—Oh, no. I'll call some ether

